

avoidable. This is a similar but somewhat smaller book than that of the previous Proceedings. The papers are grouped in one of seven sections which included neuroendocrinologic regulation of hemopoiesis and hemostasis, histochemistry and cellular ultrastructure, the leukemias, manifestations of radioactivity in hematopoietic organs and hemostasis, hemolytic disease, and hemorrhagic disturbances. The excellent papers are too numerous to mention individually. In addition to full length articles, many summaries of other papers are included. Many of the papers are in Spanish but English summaries are presented. While there are papers such as Farber's review of his group's experiences in the treatment of acute leukemia which would be of interest to the general physician and internist, the volume is primarily of interest to the clinical and laboratory hematologist.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY—A Text-book of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases—2nd ed. Lawrence R. Boies, M.D., Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology, Director of Otolaryngology, University of Minnesota Medical School. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1954. 487 pages, \$7.00.

This second edition fulfills the author's statement that it represents a thorough revision of the first edition with some additions to bring the book completely up-to-date in this changing medical world.

The changes and additions comprise format, type, and an added chapter on bronchoscopy, bronchography, and pulmonary disease, information concerning the properties and uses of several of the better known antibiotics, the anti-histamine drugs, and a paragraph about ACTH and cortisone. Of particular interest is a thought provoking addendum under the heading "The Possibilities of Transudate Disorders in Otolaryngology: Allergy, Autonomic Dysfunction and Endocrine Imbalance," by Jerome A. Hilger, M.D.

It is unfortunate that the revised edition retained several of the rather poor illustrations, some of which are of little, if any, real value.

The expanded indications for tracheotomy and the more frequent performance of this surgical procedure, make one wish that the author had at least mentioned the advantages of the horizontal or modified collar incision. The described vertical incision can offer no advantage except priority, and it frequently results in a disfiguring scar that taxes or defeats the most facile plastic surgeon.

The first edition was, and is, an excellent text for the undergraduate and the physician who is not a specialist in this field. This second edition is better than the first one and is recommended as one of those volumes which should be on hand and within easy reach.

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LEGAL MEDICINE. Edited by R. B. H. Gradwohl, M.D., Sc.D., F.A.P.H.A., Commander, M.C., USNR (Ret.), Director of the Police Laboratory, Metropolitan Police Department, St. Louis; First President, American Academy of Forensic Sciences. The C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, 1954. 1,093 pages, 222 illustrations, \$20.00.

A fairly complete volume on the subject of legal medicine, with an impressive list of contributors who represent the leading authorities in the various phases of legal medicine.

The lists of references following each of the sections is a useful source for those interested in special inquiry into some single field of legal medicine.

While the various subdivisions of legal medicine are more thoroughly treated in individual volumes on the subject this book presents a good compilation of the more commonly needed information.

The purely medical aspects of the subject are as well or better treated elsewhere. The technical subjects of hair analysis identification, blood stains, blood grouping, alcohol determination, and alcohol intoxication are extremely well presented and of particular value. The section on Forensic Psychiatry makes informative and easy reading. The indexing is adequate, although at times disappointing.

On the whole the book is an authoritative general review of the subject, making a good single source for information.

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HYPERTENSION AND NEPHRITIS—5th ed, enlarged and thoroughly revised. Arthur M. Fishberg, M.D., Director of Medicine, Beth Israel Hospital, New York, Clinical Professor of Medicine, New York University Postgraduate Medical School. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1954. 986 pages, \$12.50.

This well known book has undergone its first revision in 15 years. Several new chapters have been added including those on the treatment of essential hypertension and on diabetic glomerulosclerosis. Outstanding as before is its readability. The approach is generally a practical one for the clinician. The author in his preface states that the book is written for the practitioner and student, and it fills this role admirably. Both sides of controversial subjects are fairly presented. The specialist in cardiorenal disease will find the material valuable for review. An extensive bibliography is offered although recent references are not as numerous as might be expected. Despite the number of editions this book has undergone through the years, it is still outstanding in the field.

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LABORATORY AIDS IN ENDOCRINE DIAGNOSIS. Roberto F. Escamilla, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of California School of Medicine. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1954. 131 pages, \$4.75.

There is a great need for a summarization of the many complicated laboratory procedures used in the diagnosis of endocrine and metabolic disease problems, and this book is written to fulfill this need. The basic design of the book is excellent. The various laboratory tests on blood, urine, hormone assays, special procedures such as radio iodine uptake, useful x-ray studies, vaginal smears, endometrial biopsy, semen examination and testicular biopsy are described in detail, including the preparation of reagents, the technique of the test, the normal range, and the diseases in which the test may be abnormal. Finally, in the last chapter, under the headings of the various endocrinopathies, such as pituitary disease, thyroid disease, adrenal disease, gonadal disease, etc., the most useful diagnostic tests as well as those occasionally helpful are listed, and the expected abnormalities are summarized. Thus the clinician may find at a glance the tests which may help him solve his diagnostic endocrine problems and a technique for doing that test.

Unfortunately, laboratory tests, and particularly the hormone assays, are not as precise as one would like them to be. The results may vary with the method used, the reagents used, the laboratory doing the test, the collection of the specimen, and other variables. Therefore, in order to use these laboratory procedures, one must know not only the name of the desired test, but also the variability of the procedure in the laboratory selected to run it. New methods for hormone assay are being developed which may make certain tests presently used obsolete. However, this book will provide for the internist, the general practitioner, and the laboratory director a clear outline of the indications and the techniques of the most useful procedures in the diagnosis of Endocrine Disease, which are at present generally available.